

Business Notices.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES of CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale, embracing large and beautiful assortments of ready-made CLOTHING, English and French Buttons, COATS, DRESSES, and PAJAMAS. Also, very cheap and elegant styles of CLOTHING, FANCY and FINEST. Our CUSTOM ROOM is located with all the latest FASHIONS of new goods, which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERRY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

No. 250, 252 and 254 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 21 Nassau-st.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1857, will give their personal attention, as usual, during the season, to the sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence of a family, including a large and beautiful assortment of a spacious Saleroom, where they will hold regular sales to accommodate those who wish to sell themselves of this medium of disposal.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857.
At LAST FALL'S PRICES.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VALUABLE, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY and FOUR PLY CARPETS, imported expressly for the Spring trade, which, until further notice, will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES. The early bird gets the worm.

No. 50 Broadway, near City Hall.

PNEUMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK for sale
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Clerk by.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS.—WATKINS, No. 114 FULTON-st., has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boots and Gaiters for Spring wear. They are all made by himself and of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

IT WILL PAY YOU
To cut out an advertisement in the Dry Goods column and bring it with you. It will save time—which is money, you know—making your purchases.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 61 and 63 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S
Gazette, a beautiful French Patent, containing all the latest information about the subject, all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a Sewing Machine with only \$1,000 a year (not profit) can be made, and will be protected by a patent for 10 years. The Sewing Machine will be sent gratis to all who apply for it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New York.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT.
ASTOR HOUSE.
Established on Broadway.

Open for Breakfast from 8 a.m. until 12 m.
Open for Dinner from 12 m. until 5 p.m.

STEAKS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SALES
HAYES STREET, FAIRFAX.

Their Powdered Beef has never been picked.
9,700 of the Sales from No. 40.

For sale at
No. 40 Broadway.

THE PATENT ICE-PITCHER.
Superior, beautiful, as a parlor or dining room ornament, and warranted to keep ice fourteen hours. One hundred for sale at cost.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 61 and 63 Broadway.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 61 Liberty-st., N. Y.

PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
Broadway.

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Brought to the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock.

In READY OF STOCK, a large quantity of the best quality of soap, and warranted to keep ice fourteen hours. One hundred for sale at cost.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 61 and 63 Broadway.

"S I G N S"
for the
FIRST OF MAY.

A. C. KREMER & MILLER,
No. 101 Nassau-st., next to the Hotel Office.

Sign-Boards Always Ready.

YOUR ATTENTION
Is requested to the advertisement of DAILY & CO., in the Dry Goods column of this paper. They are selling off their entire stock, and offer inducements that will apply to you for a visit to their establishment. The store is in the white marble building on Broadway.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 61 and 63 Broadway.

EUREKA, EUREKA, EUREKA.
3 p.m. 3 p.m. 3 p.m.

For the convenience of the LADIES, and those doing business down town.

C. K. COVERT'S
Second annual sale of MIRRORS will take place at 3 in the afternoon, on Wednesday, April 23, at his warehouse, No. 321 Broadway, between 2nd and 3rd sts.

WIGS—HAIR-DYE!—WIGS!—BATCHLOR'S
Wigs and Toupes have improved peculiar to their house.

They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at
BATCHLOR'S, No. 231 Broadway.

DAILEY'S.
Don't know the establishment of DAILEY & CO., Broadway? Well, never tell it again or else you will ruin yourself. Know. The existing level of prices at which these gentlemen are closing out their stock has rendered them almost as famous as the "Holloway Kid." See their list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

LARGE FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE
Co., Flushing, N. Y., has on hand a large stock of Fruit Trees and Shrubs, including large Evergreens, suitable for immediate bearing and ornament. Price catalogues at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

A SYLLOGISM!
Proposition 1st.
Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful Head of Hair.

Proposition 2d.
The use of LYON'S KATHAIRON will, without fail, produce such an effect.

Therefore,
Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using LYON'S KATHAIRON. All pronounce the KATHAIRON to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever used.

It is immediately applied to 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. For sale at all the principal drug stores.

Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 61 Liberty-st., New York.

MIRRORS, MIRRORS, MIRRORS.
At Auction.

Particular attention is called to another column under head Auction notices.

C. K. COVERT'S
second annual sale of PICTURE FRAMES, Sidewalk and Oval, &c., on the 22nd inst., at 3 o'clock, at his warehouse, No. 321 Broadway, between 2nd and 3rd sts.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES are very useful in all kinds of household work; protect the hands against corrosive or drying substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white; particularly useful in gardening, and in the care of dyes. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.

KELLY & FERGUSON,
No. 21 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. LADIES' KID GLOVES.
GRATEFULNESS'S KID GLOVES, slightly damaged & fine article, just received. A. B. BROWN, No. 32 Cedar-st.

THE CROTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Office at Wholesale Paper Hangings, Borders, WINDOW
SHADES, &c., of their own manufacture and importation, at the lowest cash prices, at No. 10 Canal-st., near Broadway, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE WESTERN HOTEL.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
AT CLAYTON, N. Y.

Three Miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, \$12 a year.

MALE AND FEMALE. Terms liberal. Apply to
C. A. L. LAMAR, A. M., Principal.

CARPETINGS OF ALL KINDS.
A Great Assortment,
VERY CHEAP.

AT
ARTHUR KELLY & CO.,
No. 96 Bowry, between Grand and Hester sts.

CURTAINS—
LACE AND MUSLIN.
FROM AUCTION.

AT PRICES FROM \$20 TO \$30.
KELLY & FERGUSON,
No. 21 Broadway.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA.

No. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway.
An examination of my extensive assortment of New and Original Designs will convince the most fastidious that fixtures which defy competition for durability, and style can be bought at the establishment, and that they are not to be found elsewhere in the United States. Old Gas-Fixtures, Brass, French or article Bronze, and warranted to be equal to new. The New Gas-Fixtures are on hand, and ready to be ordered.

MADE TO ORDER, and ready to be ordered.

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We desire to inform our friends and the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in a side room, and we shall offer them at a reduced price. We design to place in this room a large quantity of new goods, and we shall sell them at a very low price. Parties in search of bargains will do well to visit this room.

Y. HAYWOOD & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broadway-st.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.

We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our new stock of CARRIAGES, which we have just received from the manufacturers, and which we are selling at a very low price. We have also a large stock of second-hand CARRIAGES, which we are selling at a very low price. We have also a large stock of second-hand CARRIAGES, which we are selling at a very low price.

And all the latest Patterns of John Crosby & Sons.
Old-time of every description at the lowest cash price.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—Purchasers before buying, please call at No. 30 Broadway, and examine some very fine Chickering Pianos, which will be sold very low during the coming week, to make alterations in the stock. Mouldings from \$25 to \$150. Second-hand Pianos, from \$20 to \$125. Pianos and Melodians to rent, and for sale on monthly payments.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GALA WEEK AT INGERSOLL & SON'S.—The 26th annual Grand Book Exhibition of this establishment will be open for this week. Admission free. No. 230 South-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Where are your venocheers? The reply is, Where are they not? The living language cannot be named in which they have not appeared. All cases, in all climates, are subject to various diseases, including dyspepsia, indigestion, and general debility, and wherever these exist the Pills have proved infallible. Sold at the manufacturers, No. 10 Maiden-lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per box.

RUPERT'S.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TUBES. References as to its superiority. Professors VALERIANI, TROTT, and PARKER, and JOHN M. G. GARDNER, open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

MARSH & CO., No. 21 Maiden-lane, New York.

Shun the purgatives and take CHICKERING'S
DIETETIC SPECIFIC, made from Garden Vegetables; one to three drops at a dose, once a day, after meals, and before bed. 50 cents per bottle, by all druggists. CHICKERING & CO., proprietors, No. 101 Wall-st., N. Y.

There has been a storm of thirty to forty hours
all over the country. In some places a heavy snow has fallen. Hereabouts we have had clouds of rain. Last night it was warmer than for a week before, and there seemed to be some prospect of Spring weather at the next clearing up.

The Board of Aldermen last night undertook to resist the Metropolitan Police Act by directing the Mayor to hold on to the Police property. The Councilmen voted to a third reading certain resolutions directing the Corporation Counsel to contest the legality of all the bills passed by the Legislature which affect this city. There is a great deal of bitter feeling in regard to these laws, and the Democratic members of the City Government are doing and saying many things of which they will soon be heartily ashamed.

Democracy is defined by lexicographers as a Government by the People—the whole People. It is only necessary that the People shall be intelligent, virtuous and patriotic to render this the best of Governments—in fact, to render any other impossible. In the absence of these qualities in the masses, whether of a nation or of some particular section or locality, Democracy becomes a sham, a snare, a fraud. The Democracy of an educated and moral township or school district is a cheering reality. Does any one believe the Democracy of the Five Points or of the sailor drunkeries in Cherry street to be aught but a swindling illusion?

Our City has been for some days agitated by a struggle among the active leaders of our self-styled Democracy for the ascendancy in the Council of Sachems of the famous "Tammany Society or Columbian Order"—a tribe of make-believe Indians who have control of Tammany Hall. Not the smallest divergence of views or difference of principle is even pretended to be at the base of this struggle—there are "Hard Shells" and "Soft Shells" in either faction, and for aught we can see, about as many of one sort as of the other. The struggle is for power, and for nothing else. How the combatants came to be thus divided, we do not know, nor is it of the least consequence. Their strife is but another confirmation of Dogberry's sage axiom that "When two ride a horse, 'one must ride behind.' It is 'the New-York Hotel clique,' so called, against another clique, or combination of cliques; each of them striving to outrun the other in devotion to Slavery Aggression and the debasement of the North at the feet of the slave-trading oligarchy. The success of one or the other will make not the smallest difference to any one outside of the small circle of recipients of Federal patronage in this city.

Here, however, the struggle is for a tangible and coveted reality. The Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society are the masters, for the time being, of Tammany Hall. They close it peremptorily against any party or faction which they pronounce heterodox; they open it to that Committee or faction on which they desire to smile, which thereupon becomes clothed with all the potentialities and splendors rightfully pertaining to "the regular Democracy of the City of New-York." And for this "regular Democracy," or whoever may wear its countenance, there are ten to twenty thousand electors in this City who will shout, and sweat, and vote—whose "sweet voices" are the unquestioned property of whoever has the "open sesame" of Tammany Hall.

And what is this Tammany Society? A secret, self-created, self-perpetuating cabal, mainly of aspiring politicians, with a few who once were but are no longer. It is in essence as thorough an aristocracy as Sparta or Venice ever knew. It is an organized conspiracy to give to the selfish intrigues of the few the appearance and weight due only to the disinterested convictions and intelligent decisions of the many. It is a part of the game by which Government is made to subserve the end of aggrandizing the directors of political machinery at the cost of the simple and credulous multitude.

When, O when, shall come the happy day where, in every man will think for himself and vote according to his own convictions, and in which it will not matter a dozen votes whether Schell or Fowler heads the winning ticket for Sachems of the Tammany Society?

Our Southern brethren often complain of the use that is made against them, by the fanatics of the North, of the occasional cases of "moderate correction" which they are forced now and then to push to the limit, recognized by law, of killing,

but of killing expressly declared by solemn statute to be no murder. Sporadic cases of this kind, and all others which are by a false philanthropy classed under the head of cruelties, they affirm to be merely exceptional in their character, the general rule being kindness and tenderness on the side of the master and gratitude and affection on that of the slave. Desirous, as our readers will know we always are, of rendering not merely to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, but to Caesar's master also such things as are really his due, we feel compelled to draw the attention of our Southern friends to certain incongruities in their legislation which go far to harden yet more the hearts of those that delight in villipending them and their domestic relations.

It is well known to all who ever give any attention to the subject, that the enemies of the South are in the habit of glancing their examples from the items of Southern newspapers, the reports of Southern Courts, and even of strengthening their assertions by quoting chapter and section of Southern laws. It behooves all those, therefore, who are justly jealous of the slaveholding character for humanity, not merely to exercise a strict surveillance over their own press (the revelations of which are much more damaging than those of the Abolitionists), but to keep a sharp lookout on the action of their Collective Wisdoms, assembled in law-making omnipotence. We are pained to see in the Louisiana papers that legislative action has recently been had in that State which seems to contradict some of the very fundamental principles of the beneficent slave system, and which may give an occasion of reproach and blasphemy to its unfriends.

If there be one axiom more axiomatic than another from the self-evidence (as Mr. Locke would say) on which the whole beautiful scheme depends, as Geometry hangs on that of Euclid, it is that Slavery is the happiest of all conditions for the negro, and, conversely, that Freedom is another name for his vice, poverty and misery. Any plan, therefore, for securing the slave permanently in the paradise appointed to him by Divine Providence, or for reclaiming him and bringing him back to his Eden against his will, if he should, through ignorance or the promptings of his fallen and depraved human nature, have turned his back upon it, commends itself at once to every benevolent mind capable of apprehending this axiom as a beautiful and consistent application of the great law of love. We were not surprised, therefore, to learn from *The Baton Rouge Advertiser* that the Senate of Louisiana had passed a bill, introduced by Senator Hyams, of New-Orleans, prohibiting the future emancipation of slaves in that State. Being charged with the care of the happiness and well-being of the slaves as well as of the masters, it was the clear duty of these Conscript Fathers, to protect the welfare of the one against the possible but morbid philanthropy of the other. This was a just and wise law, fully introduced by a Senator from that city which, according to the authentic declaration of her chief judicial magistrate, holds Slavery as not less precious than the Gospel itself.

Let reader imagine our consternation when we were awakened from our transport of "republican enthusiasm and universal philanthropy" (like that in which the Friend of Humanity kicks the knife-grinder and overturns his wheel, in the Anti-Jacobin), by coming upon the following cruel section of exceptions, viz: "That the prohibition 'contained in the foregoing section shall not apply 'to the slave who may have saved the life of his 'or her owner, or his or her owner's spouse, or 'the life of the child of either of them.' And, as if this were not enough for our sensibilities, they received a yet further shock from an atrocious amendment to this section, offered by Gen. Munday (Friday had been a more appropriate cognomenation of East Feliciana, to the effect that the prohibition of emancipation should not apply, in addition to the cases just enumerated, to any slave that renders service to the State, by giving information that would lead to the detection of any insurrection or conspiracy! And in this shape the bill passed the Senate. It should be entitled, An act to provide for the punishment of all attempts on the part of slaves to save their masters or the State, by condemning them to liberty for life as the penalty of the crime.

And such acts of cruelty, thus organized into law, are not so purely imaginary as we are assured the common stories of slave-horrors are—nor are such laws the dead letters we are told the more stringent of the slave-laws have become. A little more than twenty years ago, the Capitol of North Carolina took fire and was consumed. From the fury of this conflagration one of the happy class who spend their careless and cheerful days under the shadow of their master's fig-tree, rescued, at the imminent peril of his life, the archives of the State—among them, perhaps, the very charter of his own immunities and prerogatives. And what was the reward the State of North Carolina bestowed upon him as her acknowledgment of this service? Did she order him a thousand lashes on the bare back, well laid on? Did she reduce his allowance of corn from a peck to half a peck per week? Did she even pass such a law as we have just recited, securing the felicities of his condition, in a blessed entail, on himself and his posterity forever, so as to save him from any possible caprice of his immediate lord? Nothing of the sort. She purchased of his protector his right of providence, and turned him loose upon the world to shift for himself. This was the gratitude of that Republic. Why, the very pagan Romans showed more to the geese that saved their Capitol!

We would, in the kindest spirit possible, expostulate with our brethren in Louisiana on these extravagances of theirs, and beg them to reconsider and retract their heedless steps. It is in vain that their best friends at the North endeavor to convert the Abolitionists in the spirit of their minds, so long as they have such food for their malignancy as this. Dr. Adams has in vain pursued their malignant course and brought back his South Side Views to warm and enlighten the Northern chilled and darkened conscience, if they are to be contradicted by vagaries like these. And how can they expect to enjoy the full fruition of the labors of the Southern Aid Society, if the pure, unadulterated gospel it is gathered to disseminate be liable to commentaries of this frightful character? How can the holy missionaries of that pure brotherhood teach, with the Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller, that Slavery was established by God the Father, not condemned by God the Son, and "expressly authorized by God the Holy Ghost," and that, being thus recognized by all the persons in the Godhead, jointly and severally, all the assaults of its enemies upon it are "a direct insult to the Unchangeable and Holy 'One of Heaven'?" How can those confessors preach this Gospel of Slavery, in all its keenness, when their teachings are contradicted by legislative barbarities of this atrocious type? We entreat our Southern brethren to have some regard for the feel-

ings of their Northern friends, if they have none for those of their slaves.

We are not surprised by the fact that those among our City journals that most persistently and intemperately decry the acts of our late Legislature which specially affect this Emporium are careful not to publish them, whether in detail or substance. Instead of letting their readers see what the Legislature has done, they roundly tell them that it has devoted the session mainly to punishing this City for going strongly against Fremont—that it has stripped the Mayor of all power, especially over the Police—that it has placed us under the rule of partisan Boards of Commissioners appointed at Albany—that it has swelled our annual expenses by two, three, five, six or eight millions per annum, &c., &c. The best answer to these reckless calumnies will be found in the acts themselves; and if every citizen would only read these, comparing them carefully with the provisions they supersede, we should be willing to let the whole subject pass without another word.

Take the Supervisors' bill for example. It is most important that there should be some responsible, independent tribunal of exalted character to scrutinize and govern appropriations and expenditures of the public money. This duty now devolves on the Board of Aldermen, with the Mayor and Recorder—all strong partisans, and nearly all of the dominant party. Those who are to expend, and in some cases themselves receive the money, are made the sole auditors of their own accounts, and the result is of course waste with needless prodigality. The new system changes all this. Under it, each party will nominate six men for Supervisors—good men, pretty surely; for, while the office will not be desired, it will help the whole ticket to select men of known capacity and worth for this trust. Well, the most numerous elects its six candidates, of course, and the Mayor thereupon appoints the six candidates standing next on the poll. Here is a Board of *real* Supervisors—a Board wherein the party in power will have but an equal vote, and so will be unable to consummate any game of speculation. No possible advantage to the Republican party can be derived from this bill, save as it shall prevent functionaries of adverse parties from stealing the public money. Yet this is one of those horrible "Black Republican" measures which the Legislature is charged with enacting only to plunder the City and put "Black Republicans" in office.

Take next the Canvassers' bill. Hitherto, the same men who have spent the day in receiving, scrutinizing and depositing votes, are required to turn immediately at sunset to canvassing those votes—and the laws say they shall continue, without adjournment, till the work is finished—often an impracticable requisition. Human nature can bear but to a certain extent, and the canvass is often stopped midway by the sheer inability of the canvassers to proceed further. But hereafter the canvassers will be fresh men, entering upon their duties at sunset untired and clear-headed. They can do the work far quicker as well as better than the already jaded inspectors can do it, and they can finish it at a sitting, where the inspectors would often be compelled by fatigue to adjourn. This is another of the "outrages" which the ignorant "bushwhackers" who represent the inland counties have inflicted on our City.

As to the Amended Charter, we defy the most prejudiced Democrat to read it without realizing that it is a great improvement on the present instrument, and does not take power from Democrats to give it to Republicans. It does abolish two departments of our present Administration, but only one of these is filled by a Democrat, while the powers which thus lapse are mainly placed in Democratic hands. No patronage of any value is given to the Republicans by this act, while many gross abuses are corrected or precluded by it.

Commissioners are chosen to lay out and improve the Central Park and to build the new City Hall. No one will pretend that the former is a partisan commission, while the latter, if decidedly Republican, has little chance to favor any party, and is composed of men who could not be induced to deplete the treasury for the benefit of any party or partisans.

The Police bill is the only one obnoxious to the charge of favoring any party, and we trust the working of the new system will quiet every cavil. It would have been madness for the friends of a measure so bitterly resisted to confide its execution to its deadly enemies; and of the seven Police Commissioners, but four are Republicans. These are called thorough partisans; but we trust their public acts will silence the clamor. We appeal to Messrs. Draper, Nye, Bowen and Fiske to prove at once their wisdom and their devotion to Republican principles by resolving and proclaiming that no capable, faithful policeman shall ever be removed by them on account of his politics. Unfit men they must remove—they were appointed for that purpose—but not to supersede any man because of his political opinions. To do this will be to injure the Republican cause and irreparably damage their own fame. Make the Department that "terror to evil-doers" it is not ought to be, but never inferior the policies of a good officer, still less of a bad one, but retain the former and eject the latter, no matter of what party. Do this, and the voice of complaint will be hushed, or changed to acclamation.

As to the pretense that the Mayor is deprived of power over the Police by this act, it is too preposterous to be treated seriously. The sole answer to all such assertions is—Read the act!

What the people of Kansas shall do in the hard and cruel dilemma to which they have been reduced by the complicity of the Federal Administration with their more immediate oppressors, was originally a difficult problem. If they do vote at the Constitutional election ordered by the bogus Legislature, they are certain to be overborne by legalized tyranny and fraud, and so be held concluded by the foreordained result. The journals and politicians who through the discussions of 1856 upheld the validity and rightful authority of the bogus Legislature and Whitefield's claim to a seat in Congress, resisted the Congressional investigation and denied its results, will do just the same with regard to the conspiracy now in progress for perfecting and consummating that great wrong. If they don't vote, they will be—as they already are—accused of conceding and desiring the triumph of Slavery—of letting the contest go by default. In prospect of this dilemma we gave them no advice at all, but to take counsel together, consider well the facts, and decide what fidelity to the cause of Free Labor required of them. They accordingly held a very full and strong State Convention, looked over the whole ground, and decided not to vote at the bogus Election. So far as we know, no counsel from without dictated this or any other course. It was a spontaneous, un-

prompted, well-weighed decision of those on the ground, many of whom had passed through all the trials and sufferings of the last two years, who knew thoroughly the nature of the rule to which Kansas is now subjected, and the probabilities of any fair election under it, and whose property, lives and future depended on the correctness of their decision. Is it likely that they do not as well understand their own position and its requirements as any editor of *The N. Y. Times* or *Albany Argus*? Is it probable that they have deliberately resolved to hazard—no, to sacrifice—all that is precious in their eyes, merely to advance the fortunes of half a dozen remote political aspirants, whom not one in twenty of them ever saw? We ask a question which sensible men will know how to answer.

The *Albany Atlas* assails the Free-State party in a long and harsh leader, of which the following mistaken assertions are samples:

"They [the Free-State Government] assumed to dispossess the Governor, Legislature and Judiciary of the Territory of all power."

"The contributions in aid of 'bleeding Kansas,' collected during the campaign, went to feed and sustain the Topeka organization, its mock Governor, and its train of self-styled officials. They [who?] were paid to keep away from the polls, to abstain from all participation in the elections, and to let the actual Government, uncontrolled, assume its worst form and develop its most repugnant attributes."

Now it is not only true that the Free-State Government has never yet "assumed to supersede" the Territorial Government—as the *Atlas* organization did the Charter Government in Rhode Island—and false that the "contributions in aid of 'bleeding Kansas'" have been misapplied as charged—but it is further true that no election for Territorial authorities has been held in Kansas since the great fraud and usurpation of March 30, 1855. Here are